

## STR

3. Strict; rigorous.  
Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor.  
Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straiter* order taken.  
He now, forthwith, takes on him to reform  
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees  
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*
4. Difficult; distressful.  
Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Gloucester,  
Than from the evidence of good esteem,  
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. [See STRAIGHT.]  
A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the founding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones. *Newton's Opticks.*
- STRAIT, *n. f.*  
1. A narrow pass, or strith.  
Plant garisons to command the *straights* and narrow passages. *Spenser.*
2. Honour travels in a *strait* to narrow,  
Whereupon but goes abreast. *Shakespeare's Trail and Cressida.*  
Pietum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *Straits*. *Abbot.*  
They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain. *Judith.*  
The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coast of Africk, even from Egypt to the *straights* of Gibraltar. *Brewster on Languages.*
2. Difficult; difficulty.  
The independent party which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *straights* as the other how to carry on their designs.  
It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *strait* he was in, which being pursued might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*
- Thyself  
Bred up in poverty, and *straights* at home,  
Loft in a desert here, and hunger-bit. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*  
O heav'n! in evil *strait* this day I stand  
Before my Judge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Let no man who owns a Providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him. *South's Sermons.*
3. Some modern authors observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- 'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,  
I must not merit you, or must forsake  
But in this *strait*, to honour I'll be true,  
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*
- Cesar fees  
The *straights* to which you're driven, and as he knows  
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison's Cato.*  
Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Brome.*
- TO STRAIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.  
If your lafs  
Interpretation should abuse, and call this  
Your lack of love or bounty; you were *straited*  
For a reply, at least, if you make care  
Of happy holding her. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- TO STRAITEN, *v. a.* [from *strait*.]  
1. To make narrow.  
The city of Sion has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea. *Sandys's Journey.*  
If this be our condition, thus to dwell  
In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe,  
Subtle or violent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat, therefore *strait* cloaths and cold baths, heat. *Abbot on Diet.*
2. To contract; to confine.  
The *straitning* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the church. *Clarendon.*  
The landed man finds him aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *straitening* of his fortune, whilst the mortgaged man keeps up his gain.  
Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *straitened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison.*  
The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addison's State of the War.*
3. To make tight; to intend.  
Stretch them at their length,  
And pull the *straiten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryd.*

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- Morality, by her false guardians drawn,  
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn,  
Gaps, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,  
And dies when dulness gives her page the word. *Durand.*
4. To deprive of necessary room.  
Waters when *straitened* as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He could not be *straitened* in room of provisions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*  
Several congregations find themselves very much *straited*, and if the mode encrease, I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addison's Spectator.*
5. To distress; to perplex.  
Men by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straitened* for want of room. *Ray.*
- STRAITLY, *adv.* [from *strait*.]  
1. Narrowly.  
2. Strictly; rigorously.  
Those laws he *straitly* requir'd to be observed without breach or blame. *Hale.*
3. Closely; intimately.  
STRAITNESS, *n. f.* [from *strait*.]  
1. Narrowness.  
The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places. *Shakespeare.*  
It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a communion in pact. *Bacon's Essay.*  
The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such canels. *King Charles.*
2. Strictness; rigour.  
If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shakespeare.*  
Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships which were successively remedied. *Hale.*
3. Distress; difficulty.  
4. Want; scarcity.  
The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst them had never reached so far, as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them. *Locke.*
- STRAITLACED, *adj.* [from *strait* and *lace*.] Stiff; constrained; without freedom.  
Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tamper'd with. *Locke on Education.*
- STRAKE. The obsolete preterite of *strike*.  
Struck.  
Didst thou not see a bleeding hind  
Whose right haunch cast my steadfast arrow *strake*? *Spenser.*  
Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-fands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Alexander.*
- STRAND, *n. f.* [from *stran*, Saxon; *strand*, Dutch; *strand*, Danish.] The verge of the sea or of any water.  
I saw sweet beauty in her face;  
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,  
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,  
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand*. *Shakespeare.*  
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,  
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*. *Prior.*  
Warm'd with new fires.  
TO STRAND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.  
Tarcho's alone was lost, and *stranded* flood,  
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but I fear that they can only be such as have strayed from their main-reformation, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great flocks. *Woodward on English Birds.*
- Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way,  
Fearful of fate they meet it in the sea;  
Some who escape the fury of the wave,  
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*
- STRANGE, *adj.* [from *strang*, French; *stranger*, Latin.]  
1. Foreign; of another country.  
I do not condemn the knowledge of *strange* and diverse tongues.  
The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*
2. Not domestic.  
As the man loves least at home to be  
That hath a fluttish house, haunted with furies;  
So she, impatient her own faults to see,  
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Daniel.*
3. Wonderful; causing wonder.  
It is evident, and it is one of the *strange* secrets in fables, that the whole found is not in the whole air only; but it is also in every small part of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Sated at length, ere long I might perceive  
*Strange* alteration in me. *Milton.*

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- It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies. *Till.*
- Strange to relate, from young Jilus' head  
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread  
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*
- Strange to relate, the flames, invol'd in smoke  
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.  
Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:  
He's *strange* and peevish. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*
4. Unknown; new.  
Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hester.*  
Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you. *Shakespeare.*  
Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them. *Gen. lxxii. 7.*
- Here passion first I felt,  
Commotion *strange*! *Milton.*
5. Remote.  
She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd  
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shakespeare.*
6. Uncommonly good or bad.  
This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*
7. Unacquainted.  
They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*
- STRANGE, *interj.* An expression of wonder.  
*Strange!* what extremes should thus preserve the snow,  
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*  
*Strange!* that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*
- TO STRANGE, *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished.  
Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one, of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum equis, nec curavit.* *Glauco.*
- STRANGELY, *adv.* [from *strange*.]  
1. With some relation to foreigners.  
As by *strange* fortune  
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee  
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,  
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but with a degree of dislike.  
My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,  
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,  
Things have been *strangely* borne. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,  
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;  
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;  
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*  
We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us. *Sprat's Sermons.*
- In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits. *Calamy.*
- STRANGENESS, *n. f.* [from *strange*.]  
1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.  
If I will obey the Gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country can make any man a stranger to me. *Sprat.*
2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.  
Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
- Will you not observe  
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
3. Remoteness from common apprehension; uncouthness.  
Men worthier than himself  
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;  
And undergo, in an observing kind,  
His humorous predominance. *Shakespeare. Trail and Cressida.*  
This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South's Sermons.*
4. Mutual dislike.  
In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borders. *Bacon.*
5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.  
If a man, for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like fables made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

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- STRANGER, *n. f.* [from *stranger*, French.]  
1. A foreigner; one of another country.  
I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,  
Born out of your dominions; having here  
No judge indifferently. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;  
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes  
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*.  
Of here and every where. *Shakespeare.*  
There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*  
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear.  
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*  
After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*
2. One unknown.  
*Strangers* and foes do sunder, and not kiss. *Shakespeare.*  
You did void your rheum upon my beard,  
And foot me, as you spurn a *stranger* cur.  
Over your threshold. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*  
That *stranger* guest the Taphean realm obeys. *Pope.*  
They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest. *Pope.*
3. A guest; one not a domestick.  
He will vouchsafe  
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour  
Abundance, fit to honour and receive  
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton.*
4. One unacquainted.  
My child is yet a *stranger* in the world;  
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. *Shakespeare.*  
I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it. *Dryden.*
5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.  
I unspoke my detraction; here abrupt  
The taints and blames upon myself,  
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
TO STRANGER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate.  
Will you with those infirmities the oves,  
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,  
Take her or leave her? *Shakespeare.*
- TO STRANGLE, *v. a.* [from *strangle*, Latin.]  
1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.  
His face is black and full of blood;  
His e-e-balls farther out, than when he liv'd;  
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,  
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,  
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*  
Do't thou not know that thou hast *strangled* thine husband's bands?  
The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and  
*strangled* for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey. *Neb.*  
So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulterers to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Aldrich.*
2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.  
By th' clock, 'tis day;  
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:  
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- STRANGLER, *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles.  
The band that seems to tie the friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- STRANGLES, *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.
- STRANGULATION, *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.  
A sponge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swells, and, occasioning its continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation*. *Wise.*
- STRANGURY, *n. f.* [from *strangere*, French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.
- STRAP, *n. f.* [from *stroppe*, Dutch; *stroppa*, Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.  
These cloaths are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
I found but one husband, a lively collier, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the strap. *Addison's Spectator.*
- STRAPPADO, *n. f.* Chastisement by blows.  
Vice I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. *Shakespeare.*
- STRAPPING, *adj.* Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt. *STRATA.*